

*Goniodes brevipes*, n. sp.

*G.* capite et thorace flavis, fusco marginatis; abdomine albedo, maculis marginalibus fuscis oblique fusiformibus; capite antice parabolico, temporibus dilatatis, angulatis, postice in dentem prolongatis, antennis brevibus; prothorace transverse oblongo, metathoracis latioris lateribus angulatis, margine postico valde convexo; pedibus brevissimis; abdomine late ovali, marginibus subcrenatis, segmentis setigeris, ultimo lato emarginato. Femina.

Longit. corp. 1.50 m. m.

*Hab.* On *Aptenodytes longirostris*.

The genus was previously supposed to infest exclusively birds belonging to the Rasores.

*Lipeurus clypeatus*, Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, p. 236.

*L.* oblongus, fulvus, fusco pictus; clypeo excisuris lateralibus definitis; antennis gracilibus; prothorace trapezoidali, metathorace longiore; abdomine oblongo, angusto, marginibus profunde crenatis, nigro-fuscis, feminae fasciis fuscis.

Longit. corpor. 2.50 m. m., capit. 0.20 m. m., thorac. 0.35 m. m., abdom. 1.75 m. m.

*Hab.* On *Procellaria nereis*, November 1874, and on *Pseudoprion desolatus* in October.

XLIII.—*Remarks on Fishes, with Descriptions of new Species in the British Museum, chiefly from Southern Seas.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department.

As the following notes are not exclusively devoted to a particular fauna, it may be useful to precede them with a list, in which the species mentioned in this paper are geographically arranged.

## 1. YARKAND.

Schizothorax Biddulphi, sp. n.

## 2. SOUTHERN INDIA.

Thynnichthys cochinchensis, sp. n.

## 3. ISLAND OF RODRIGUEZ.

Mugil rodericensis, sp. n.

Myxus caecutiens, sp. n.

## 4. PERU.

Tetragonopterus alosa, sp. n.

Creagrus nasutus, sp. n.

## 5. QUEENSLAND.

Apogon Gillii, Steind.

Atherinichthys nigrans, Rich.

Arrhamphus sclerolepis, Gthr.

6. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA AND  
TASMANIA.

*Callanthias Allporti*, sp. n.  
*Anthias Richardsonii*, *Gthr.*  
*Serranus Dämeli*, sp. n.  
*Sebastes percoides*, *Soland.*  
*Seriola hippos*, sp. n.  
*Holoxenus* (g. n.) *cutaneus*, sp. n.  
*Percis Allporti*, sp. n.  
*Centriscus scolopax*, *L.*  
*Atherina hepsetus*, *L.*  
*Trochocopus unicolor*, sp. n.  
*Muraenichthys breviceps*, sp. n.  
*Monacanthus melas*, sp. n.  
 — *Dämeli*, sp. n.

*Anema macropterygium*, *Schn.*  
*Leptoscopus macropygus*, *Rich.*  
 — *angusticeps*, *Hutt.*  
*Seriolaella*, *Guichen.*  
*Platystethus Huttonii*, sp. n.  
*Neophrynichthys* (g. n.) *latus*, *Hutt.*  
*Crepidogaster Hectoris*, sp. n.  
*Labrichthys celidota*, *Forst.*  
*Bregmaceros punctatus*, *Hutt.*  
*Rhombosolea tapirina*, *Gthr.*  
*Scopelus Hectoris*, sp. n.  
*Maurolicus amethystino-punctatus*,  
*Cocco.*  
*Syngnathus Blainvillianus*, *Eyd.*  
 ♂ & S.

## 7. NEW ZEALAND.

*Chilodactylus spectabilis*, *Hutt.*

## 8. KERGUELEN'S LAND.

*Raja Eatonii*, sp. n.

*Raja Eatonii.*

Allied to *R. Smithii*. Snout of moderate length, the anterior margins meeting at a right angle; the width of the inter-orbital space is two sevenths of the distance of the eye from the end of the snout. The anterior profile, from the snout to the angle of the pectoral fin, is slightly emarginate, the outer pectoral angle being rounded. The greater part of the upper surface of the body is smooth; minute spines are distributed between the eyes and in a narrow stripe along the margins of the body; a broad band of minute spines along the median line of the back and the upper surface of the tail; a single larger recurved spine in the middle of the back; a series of nine or ten rather small spines placed at a considerable distance from each other along the median line of the tail; no spines on the side of the tail. Lower parts smooth. Upper lip fringed on the side. Teeth pointed, conical, in about thirty series in the upper jaw. Male with a patch of claw-like spines on each pectoral fin. Brownish black above, with indistinct round whitish spots; whitish below, with some irregular brownish black spots; lower part of the tail brownish black.

A single adult male specimen was obtained by the Rev. A. E. Eaton in Royal Sound, Kerguelen's Land. It is  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, the tail measuring 14 inches; its greatest width is 18 inches.

*Callanthias Allporti.*

D.  $\frac{11}{10}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{10}$ . L. lat. 46.

The height of the body is one third, the length of the head one fourth of the total length (without caudal). Eye longer

than the snout, two sevenths of the length of the head, situated far below the upper profile. The maxillary does not extend to below the middle of the eye. Cleft of the mouth oblique, with the lower jaw slightly projecting, some of the lower canines horizontally projecting forwards. Præorbital very narrow. The lateral line ascends from its origin towards the third dorsal spine, and runs close to the upper profile, the scales above it being minute. The scales on the head advance nearly to the end of the snout. Vomer with a transverse series of very strong conical teeth; a short patch of small teeth on the palatines; tongue smooth. Dorsal spines slender, gradually increasing in length, the last being as long as the head without snout. The soft dorsal and anal high. Caudal emarginate. Pectoral broad, rather shorter than the ventral, which extends to the vent. Uniform reddish (in spirits).

Two specimens,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from Tasmania; presented by Morton Allport, Esq.

The occurrence of this genus in the Tasmanian seas is another interesting instance of the affinity of the Antarctic and European fish-faunas. Only one species was previously known, *Callanthias peloritanus*\*.

*Anthias Richardsonii*, Gthr.

This fish occurs also on the coast of New Zealand, *Scorpiæ Hectori* of Hutton ('Fish. New Zealand,' p. 4, fig. 4) being evidently the same species.

*Serranus Dämeli*.

D.  $\frac{11}{14}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . L. lat. 120.

The height of the body is contained thrice in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head twice and one third. Head strongly compressed, elongate. Snout rather pointed, the maxillary extending to behind the eye. Eye immediately below the upper profile, its diameter one sixth of the length of the head, and two thirds of that of the snout, more than the width of the interorbital space. The vomerine teeth in a narrow band, angularly bent; teeth on the palatine bones in a very narrow strip. The denticulations at the angle of the præoperculum are not coarser than those above. The second to sixth dorsal spines about one third the length of the head. Anal rays considerably longer than those of the dorsal fin. Caudal rounded. Body and fins blackish,

\* By a misprint in Cat. Fish. i. p. 87 the lateral line of that species is stated to be 22-24; it ought to be 42-44.

with a few small round lighter spots on the side of the head and body. Back with some darker transverse spots; and a deep-black spot across the back of the tail. The spinous dorsal with a deep-black margin; the soft dorsal with a broad lighter margin.

One specimen,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from Sydney; sent by Hr. Dämel to the Godeffroy Museum, and now in the British Museum.

*Apogon Gillii.*

*Apogonichthys Gillii*, Steindachner, Wien. SB. 1867, lv. p. 11, fig. 1.  
*Mionorus lunatus*, Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1867, p. 942.

D. 6 |  $\frac{1}{9}$ . A.  $\frac{2}{8-9}$ . L. lat. 27. L. transv.  $3/11$ .

The height of the body is contained twice and two thirds in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head twice and a half. Both margins of the præoperculum entire. Upper profile of the snout concave. Snout pointed, as long as the eye, with the lower jaw prominent. The maxillary does not quite reach the vertical from the hind margin of the eye. Dorsal spines moderately strong, as long as the rays, the second and third longest. Caudal fin rounded. The lateral line extends to the root of the caudal. Brownish, irregularly mottled with darker; a pair of dark spots on the root of the caudal.

Two specimens,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches long, found by Hr. Dämel at Rockhampton, Queensland; type of *Mionorus lunatus*, 6 inches long, from Cox River.

*Sebastes percoides* auct.,

= *Sebastes Alporti* (Castelnau).

*Seriola hippos.*

D. 7 | 25. A. 2 | 17.

Scales minute. The height of the body is contained twice and one third in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and one third. The snout is short and high; the upper profile of the head parabolic, so that the fish resembles *Caranx hippos*. Jaws equal in front; the maxillary extends to below the middle of the eye; its extremity dilated, as broad as the præorbital above it. Eye far below the upper profile of the head. Angle of the præoperculum rounded. The first dorsal is low, its spines pungent, the fifth (which is the longest) as long as the eye. Anterior rays of the soft dorsal and anal somewhat higher than the others.

Caudal deeply forked. Pectoral broad, and rather short, shorter than the ventrals. Silvery, back greenish. The upper half of the body with five rather broad black cross bands: one in front, and one below the spinous dorsal, and three below the soft dorsal. A similar, but indistinct, band above the eye. The spinous dorsal and ventrals black.

One specimen, 8 inches long, sent from Sydney by Herr Dämel to the Godeffroy Museum. This species agrees in the number of fin-rays so well with *S. gigas*, that for some time I was in doubt whether it was not the young of that species, which is known from very large examples only. However, the form of the snout is most peculiar in the present example, and not likely to change with age.

*Chilodactylus spectabilis* (Hutton, 1872, Febr.).

This name is to be adopted instead of *Ch. Allporti* (Gthr. 1872, Sept.).

HOLOXENUS (g. n. Cirrhitid.).

Body compressed, covered, like the fins, with loose skin, which is either finely granular or provided with minute scales. The greater part of the spinous dorsal forms a separate fin, some of the posterior spines being continuous with the soft fin. Three anal spines. Caudal rounded. Pectoral rays simple, not prolonged or thickened. Eye small. Mouth of moderate width, with bands of villiform teeth. Gill-opening very wide. Four gills, with a cleft behind the fourth. Pseudo-branchiæ.

*Holoxenus cutaneus*.

D. 7 |  $\frac{3}{10}$ . A. 9. C. 12. P. 11. V.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ .

The height of the body equals the length of the head, and is two fifths of the total (without caudal). Head strongly compressed, with the small eye situated in the anterior half, not far below the upper profile, which is concave. Snout of moderate length; mouth oblique, with the lower jaw somewhat prominent. Vertical fins high; the anterior dorsal with subsemicircular outline, with pungent spines, the first of which is inserted above the eye, the third and fourth being the longest. Caudal peduncle narrow. The pectoral and ventral extend to the anal fin; the ventral attached in its entire length to the abdomen. Uniform whitish (in spirits).

Two specimens, the larger of which is 10 inches long, from Tasmania; presented by Morton Allport, Esq.

This is one of the most singular fishes of the Tasmanian fauna. At the first glance the observer is inclined to refer it

to the Scorpænidæ or Pediculati; but there is no bony stay for the præoperculum, which is not armed, and the fore limb is not pediculated. Its nearest allies are evidently the Cirrhitidæ, although in this family it stands isolated on account of its divided dorsal, small eye, slender lower pectoral rays, and almost scaleless body. Placed at the end of that family, it forms a passage to the Scorpænidæ.

*Anema monopterygium.*

After having reexamined a number of examples of this fish, I cannot agree with Capt. Hutton that two species are con-founded under this name. The filament within the mouth of these fish appears often to be accidentally lost, and is probably reproduced.

*Leptoscopus.*

I regard *L. Huttonii* (Haast, Trans. N. Z. Inst. v. p. 275) as identical with *L. macropygus*, and *L. Robsonii* (Hector, 1875) as the young of *L. angusticeps* (Hutton, 1873). I am indebted to Dr. Hector for a specimen of this *L. Robsonii*, which was obtained in Cook's Strait.

*Percis Allporti.*

D. 5 | 21. A. 16. L. lat. 62. L. transv.  $3\frac{1}{2}/15$ .

The height of the body is one fifth, the length of the head one fourth of the total length (without caudal). Snout longer than the eye, which is one fourth of the length of the head. Spinous dorsal continuous with the soft, the spines being sub-equal in length; sometimes, probably in the male, the first spine is longest. Caudal fin subtruncated. Greenish or yellowish olive (in spirits), with seven black cross bars on the back; an indistinct blackish blotch on the root of the upper caudal rays. Upper half of the caudal variegated with yellowish and brown in the female; in the male the entire fin is nearly uniform blackish.

Two specimens, 11 inches long, from Tasmania; presented by Morton Allport, Esq.

SERIOLELLA.

Additional examples of various ages of the species of *Neptomenus* (Gthr.), from New Zealand and Tasmania, have convinced me of the identity of this genus with *Seriolella* (Guichen.). In young age the præoperculum is distinctly denticulated, radiating bony spicules projecting beyond its

margin ; with advancing age the interspaces between the projections are filled up with bone. That this genus belongs to the Carangidæ I have already mentioned in 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1869, June 10.

*Platystethus Huttonii.*

D. 13 | 36. A.  $\frac{3}{32}$ . L. lat. 90.

Body much compressed, its height being one third, the length of the head one fourth of the total (without caudal). Eye of moderate size, two ninths of the length of the head, situated a little before the middle of the head, not far below the upper profile. Præorbital at least as wide as the eye. Mouth oblique, with the lower jaw very prominent, very narrow, the maxillary not extending to the front margin of the eye. Dorsal spines feeble, of moderate length ; the soft dorsal and anal low. Anal spines short, but stronger than those of the dorsal fin. Pectoral broad, rounded, half the length of the head. Ventrals small. Caudal deeply forked. Silvery ; back above the lateral line greenish ; the spinous dorsal black.

Two specimens,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from Dunedin, New Zealand, were sent by Capt. Hutton.

*Centriscus scolopax* (L.).

This European species occurs also in Tasmania. One specimen sent by Morton Allport, Esq.

NEOPHRYNICHTHYS, Gthr. (g. n. Psychrolutid.).

Head broad and depressed ; skin naked. Canine teeth none ; palate smooth. Gill-covers without spines. Two dorsals, the first formed by nine flexible spines. Ventrals close together, thoracic, rudimentary. Three gills and a half ; pseudobranchiæ. Gill-opening extending to the lower angle of the pectoral.

*Neophrynchthys latus.*

D. 9 | 17. A. 14. P. 23. V. 2.

The whole fish is enveloped in a loose, smooth skin. Head very broad, the interorbital space being especially wide and flat ; snout short, rounded, with the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper. The cleft of the mouth reaches to below the front margin of the eye, which is lateral and of moderate size. Pectorals very large, extending somewhat beyond the origin of the anal. Ventrals very short, externally simple,

but really consisting of two rays. Caudal subtruncate. Brown, covered all over with round whitish spots.

One specimen,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from Dunedin, obtained from the Otago Museum. This fish has been named by Capt. Hutton *Psychrolutes latus*; and, from a careful comparison with *Psychrolutes paradoxus*, I can confirm the correctness of his view as regards the affinity of these two fishes; but the presence of a well-developed first dorsal appears to me to demand the separation of the New-Zealand fish into a distinct genus. The discovery of this fish led me to reconsider the position which the family Psychrolutidæ ought to take in the system. As the absence of the first dorsal cannot be retained as one of the characters of the family (which would connect it with the Gobiesocidæ), I think those fishes ought to be removed from the division of *Gobiesociformes* to that of the *Cotto-scombriformes*, where it would follow the Batrachidæ\*.

*Crepidogaster Hectoris.*

D. 7. A. 8.

Snout flattened, not produced, its length being not quite twice the diameter of the eye, or equal to the width of the interorbital space. The length of the head is two sevenths of the total (without caudal). Caudal peduncle slender, longer than the caudal fin, the short dorsal and anal being widely separated from the latter fin. Ventral sucker small, not broader than long. Red.

One specimen from the southern shore of Cook's Strait, 26 lines long; presented by Dr. Hector, C.M.G.

*Atherina hepsetus* (L.).

A specimen from Tasmania, sent by Morton Allport, Esq., is most probably identical with this European species. But as it has 72 scales in the lateral line, it will be necessary to compare more specimens in order to finally decide on this identification.

*Atherinichthys nigrans* (Rich.).

The fish on which Count Castelneau has bestowed the new generic name of *Zantecla* is this species or one very closely allied to it.

\* In my systematic synopsis of the families of Acanthopterygian fishes a misleading error has crept in (p. ix), the family Psychrolutidæ being characterized by "Ventrals none," instead of "No adhesive ventral apparatus." Also the diagnosis of the fourteenth division should be corrected by striking out the words "or entirely absent."

*Mugil rodericensis*, sp. n.

Allied to *M. Troscheli*, *Smithii*, and *compressus*, but with a narrower and longer caudal peduncle.

D. 4 |  $\frac{1}{8}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . L. lat. 30. L. transv. 11.

The height of the body is a little more than the length of the head, and one fourth of the total (without caudal); the head is two thirds as high as long; the diameter of the eye is one fourth of the length of the head, and contained once and three fourths in the width of the interorbital space. Eyelids not developed. Upper profile of the head and nape nearly straight. Præorbital scaly, emarginate and finely denticulated. Snout a little shorter than the eye; the maxillary extends beyond the præorbital, and its extremity is uncovered; upper lip thin. There are twenty-one scales between the snout and the dorsal fin. The least depth of the tail is less than one half of the length of the head; and the caudal peduncle is considerably longer than deep. The spinous dorsal is higher than the soft; the spines are strong, the length of the first exceeding that of the postorbital portion of the head; the base of the first spine a little nearer to the root of the caudal than to the end of the snout. The soft dorsal and anal nearly entirely scaleless; the anterior third of the anal in advance of the origin of the soft dorsal. Caudal fin forked. Pectoral shorter than the head. Coloration uniform.

One specimen 10 inches long and several young ones were collected by Mr. Gulliver in fresh water in Rodriguez.

*Myxus cæcutiens*.

D. 4 |  $\frac{1}{8}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . L. lat. 43. L. transv. 14.

Teeth very small, movable, bent, those of the upper jaw in a single series; a notch in the middle of the upper jaw to receive the mandibular symphysis. Lower jaw with a similar series of horizontal teeth; other, smaller teeth behind appear to be destined to replace those in function. Lower surface of the mandible without transverse folds. Two round, hard, apparently toothless, naked patches on each side of the palate. The maxillary does not quite extend to the front margin of the eye. Snout obtuse, shorter than the eye, which is two sevenths of the length of the head and two thirds of the width of the interorbital space. Eye with a broad anterior and posterior adipose eyelid. The depth of the body is nearly equal to the length of the head, which is two sevenths of the total length (without caudal). Pectoral extending to the commence-

ment of the spinous dorsal, which corresponds to the thirteenth scale of the lateral line. Dorsal spine moderately strong, the length of the first being more than half the length of the head. Caudal fin deeply emarginate. Coloration uniform.

Two specimens, 5 inches long, were collected by Mr. G. Gulliver in fresh water in Rodriguez.

*Labrichthys celidota* (Forst.).

The specimens described by New-Zealand naturalists as *L. psittacula* are not the Australian species so named by Richardson; they appear to me to be the adult of *L. celidota*, in which the dark lateral spot has disappeared or is disappearing. The true *L. psittacula* has one and a half series of scales between the lateral line and dorsal fin; *L. celidota* two and a half.

*Trochocopus unicolor*.

D.  $\frac{11}{11}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{11}$ . L. lat. 45.

Eight longitudinal series of scales between the lateral line and spinous dorsal. Snout rather obtuse, the small eye being nearly in the middle of the length of the head. The height of the body is a little more than the length of the head, and one third of the total (without caudal). The membrane behind each dorsal spine deeply excised. Dorsal spines short and stout. Coloration uniform brownish black.

One specimen,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, sent by Herr Dämel from Sydney to the Godeffroy Museum.

*Bregmaceros punctatus*.

In a small collection of fishes from Cook's Strait, received from Dr. Hector, I have found an example of the interesting fish described by Capt. Hutton as *Calloptilum punctatum* (Trans. N.Z. Inst. v. p. 267, pl. 11). I do not think that it should be generically separated from *B. Macclellandii*—the actual separation of the soft dorsal into two fins being evidently an individual character, as in our specimen the two portions are connected by intermediate rudimentary rays. A similar interruption, though much less perfect, can be seen also in the anal fin. In the latter fin I count 57 rays, and in the anterior portion of the dorsal 22, Capt. Hutton giving them respectively as 44 and 11. The long isolated ray in front of the anal, shown in the figure given by Capt. Hutton, is not present in our specimen. I have also to add that minute teeth are present in both jaws, and that the gill-membranes are separate to the chin.

*Rhombosolea tapirina* (Gthr.).

We have received from Capt. Hutton, under this name, a specimen with the eyes on the left side and with two ventrals. I believe that he is right in considering it to be merely an accidental variety, the development of a second ventral being in connexion with the reversal of the sides.

*Scopelus Hectoris.*

D. 12. A. 16. L. lat. 39.

The height of the body is two ninths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. The least depth of the tail is less than half the height of the body. Eye rather large, two sevenths of the length of the head, or one half of its distance from the end of the operculum. Posterior margin of the præoperculum obliquely descending backwards. Snout very short, obtuse, with the lower jaw scarcely projecting. Cleft of the mouth slightly oblique. The maxillary reaches to the angle of the præoperculum, and is scarcely dilated behind. Origin of the dorsal fin nearer to the end of the snout than to the root of the caudal, above the root of the ventral; its last ray is just in front of the vertical from the first anal ray. Pectoral fin short, scarcely reaching the ventral. Scales perfectly smooth, those of the lateral line rather smaller than the others.

One specimen,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches long, from the southern side of Cook's Strait, New Zealand; presented by Dr. Hector, C.M.G.

*Maurolicus amethystino-punctatus*, Cocco.

Having seen a specimen of *M. australis*, described by Dr. Hector in Trans. N.Z. Inst. vii. p. 250, and presented by him to the British Museum, I believe it to be identical with the Mediterranean species named by Cocco. The number of fin-rays is difficult to ascertain whenever the specimens are not well preserved; but the New-Zealand specimen appears to agree with the European species also in this respect.

*Tetragonopterus alosa.*

D. 11. A. 29. L. lat. 40. L. transv. 8/7.

The height of the body is contained twice and three fourths in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head four times. Interorbital space convex, its width being one third of the length of the head, of which the diameter of the eye is one fourth. The upper profile is very little concave

above the parietal region. The maxillary extends beyond the vertical from the front margin of the eye. Origin of the dorsal fin vertically behind the root of the ventrals. The pectoral reaches to or a little beyond the base of the ventrals. An indistinct dark spot behind the shoulder, above the lateral line; and a large band-like black spot on the caudal peduncle, continued as a band along the middle of the fin.

Two specimens from Monterico, Peru, sent by Professor Taczanowski,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

*Creagrutus nasutus*.

B. 4. D. 10. A. 13. V. 8. L. lat. 39. L. transv.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ .

The height of the body is contained thrice and one third in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head four times. Snout convex, less obtuse than in *C. Mülleri*, equal to the diameter of the eye, which is one fourth of the length of the head. Interorbital space rather flat, its width being more than the diameter of the eye. The lower infraorbital is not nearly so broad as in *C. Mülleri*, leaving a large portion of the cheek before the angle uncovered, and not reaching the lower præopercular limb. Teeth as in *C. Mülleri*. The dorsal fin commences a little nearer to the snout than to the root of the caudal fin, and a little before the vertical from that of the ventral. Caudal fin forked. Anal commencing behind the dorsal. Pectoral as long as the head without snout, and extending to the ventral. Ventral shorter than pectoral, reaching to the vent. Sides and belly silvery. A more or less distinct shining band runs from a black humeral spot to the middle of the root of the caudal fin.

Monterico, Peru. Several specimens sent by Professor Taczanowski, 4 inches long.

*Arrhamphus sclerolepis* (Gthr.).

We have received a third specimen of this singular fish through the Godeffroy Museum; it was obtained by Hr. Dämel at Rockhampton, and differs from the typical specimens in having the lower jaw projecting to the length of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch. The entire fish is about 9 inches long.

*Schizothorax Biddulphi*.

D. 10. A. 7.

Allied to *Sch. Hodgsonii*, but with the scales of minute size. Mouth inferior, as long as broad; the upper jaw much pro-

jecting beyond the lower. Head low, elongate; snout very long, but much shorter than the postorbital portion of the head, the hind margin of the orbit being in the anterior half of the head. The fold of the lower lip does not extend across the symphysis. Barbels longer than the eye, which is of small size. Origin of the dorsal fin in advance of the base of the ventral, and a little nearer to the end of the snout than to the root of the caudal. The osseous dorsal ray is very strong and long, armed with strong teeth. Anal fin narrow, not nearly reaching the caudal. The height of the body is nearly equal to the length of the head, which is one fifth of the total (without caudal). Interorbital space broad, very slightly convex. Anal scales but little developed. Coloration uniform.

Two specimens (skins) were presented by Capt. Biddulph; one was obtained by him on the Kashgar river, the other in Yarkand. The larger is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

*Thynnichthys cochinensis.*

D. 12. A. 7. L. lat. ca. 110.

The height of the body is contained thrice in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and two thirds. The diameter of the eye is two ninths of the length of the head, and less than that of the snout. Origin of the dorsal fin but very little in advance of the root of the ventral, somewhat nearer to the end of the snout than to the base of the caudal. Caudal peduncle rather deep; caudal fin broad, deeply cleft. Coloration uniform.

This species has much smaller scales than any of its congeners, *Th. thynnoides* and *harengula* having 60, and *Th. polylepis* 75 transverse series.

One skin, 8 inches long, from Cochin; purchased.

*Muraenichthys breviceps.*

The origin of the dorsal fin is twice as distant from the vent as from the gill-opening. The length of the head is only one third or two sevenths of the distance of the gill-opening from the vent, or one eleventh of the total length. Snout very long and narrow, the cleft of the mouth extending to behind the eye. Teeth biserial.

Distinguished from *M. macropterus* by its comparatively shorter head and longer snout.

One specimen, 20 inches long, from Tasmania; presented by Morton Allport, Esq. A second, smaller example of unknown origin.

*Syngnathus Blainvillianus* (Eyd. & S.).

Of this fish, which hitherto has been found on the west coast of South America only, we have received an example from Cook's Strait, New Zealand, through Dr. Hector.

*Monacanthus melas*.

D. 34. A. 34.

Skin velvety, without distinct scales. Shape oblong, the height of the body being a little less than one third of its length (without caudal), or two sevenths of the total length. Snout long, the distance of the eye from its end being contained thrice and four fifths in the length of the body; upper profile very convex. Gill-opening below, and partly in advance of, the eye. Root of the pectoral beneath the hinder part of the orbit. Dorsal spine long and slender, situated above the hinder part of the eye, its length being contained once and a half in the depth of the body and in the length of the head; four rows of very small barbs, the two anterior close together, all being rather indistinct. Caudal with the margin rounded. Dorsal and anal fins higher anteriorly than posteriorly. Ventral spine small, fixed. Colour brownish black, with two whitish bands across the chin. Dorsal spine and caudal black; the other fins light-coloured.

One specimen, 14 inches long, from Tasmania; presented by Morton Allport, Esq.

*Monacanthus Dämeli*.

D. 30. A. 28.

The entire head and body coarsely granular, each granule terminating in a spine. Tail not armed. The depth of the body is more than half the total length (without caudal). Snout rather produced, with the upper profile slightly concave. Gill-opening below the middle, root of the pectoral below the posterior, half of the eye. Dorsal spine above the middle of the eye, long, as long as the distance from the gill-opening to the snout, armed with four rows of barbs, of which the anterior are much smaller than the posterior, the anterior rows being closer together than the posterior. Caudal fin rounded. Dorsal and anal low. Ventral spine short, fixed, with very short spikes. Colour uniform blackish grey.

One specimen, 6 inches long, sent from Sydney by Hr. Dämeli to the Godeffroy Museum.

This fish appears to be the same as one described by Castelnau under the name of *M. brunneus*, in Proc. Zool. Soc. Victor. 1873, p. 145; but as this author has employed the same name in the same volume (p. 108) for another species, a change is necessary for the present species.